

National Vaccine Plan: From Strategy to Implementation

National Vaccine Advisory Committee Meeting
June 15, 2011

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Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health
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Department of Health and Human Services



Title XXI Public Health Service Act

National Vaccine Program Responsibilities:

- Vaccine Research
- Vaccine Development
- Safety and efficacy testing of vaccines
- Licensing of vaccine manufacturers and vaccines
- Production and procurement of vaccines
- Distribution and use of vaccines
- Evaluating the need for, the effectiveness, and adverse effects of vaccines and immunization activities
- Coordinating governmental and non-governmental activities
- Funding of federal agencies



2010 National Vaccine Plan Goals

1. Develop new and improved vaccines
2. Enhance the vaccine safety system
3. Support communications to enhance informed vaccine decision-making
4. Ensure a stable supply of recommended vaccines and achieve better use of existing vaccines to prevent disease, disability and death in the United States
5. Increase global prevention of death and disease through safe and effective vaccination



National Vaccine Plan: Priorities for Implementation

A.	Develop a catalogue of priority vaccine targets of domestic and global health importance (Goal 1).
B.	Strengthen the science base for the development and licensure of new vaccines (Goals 1 and 2).
C.	Enhance timely detection and verification of vaccine safety signals and develop a vaccine safety scientific agenda (Goal 2).
D.	Increase awareness of vaccines, vaccine-preventable diseases, and the benefits/risks of immunization among the public, providers, and other stakeholders (Goal 3).
E.	Use evidence-based science to enhance vaccine-preventable disease surveillance, measurement of vaccine coverage, and measurement of vaccine effectiveness (Goal 4).
F.	Eliminate financial barriers for providers and consumers to facilitate access to routinely recommended vaccines (Goal 4).
G.	Create an adequate and stable supply of routinely recommended vaccines and vaccines for public health preparedness (Goal 4).
H.	Increase and improve the use of interoperable health information technology and electronic health records (Goal 4).
I.	Improve global surveillance for vaccine-preventable diseases and strengthen global health information systems to monitor vaccine coverage, effectiveness, and safety (Goal 5).
J.	Support global introduction and availability of new and under-utilized vaccines to prevent diseases of public health importance (Goal 5).

Priorities

- Develop a catalogue of priority vaccine targets of domestic and global health importance.
- Strengthen the science base for the development and licensure of new vaccines.
- Enhance timely detection and verification of vaccine safety signals and develop a vaccine safety research agenda.
- Increase awareness of vaccines, vaccine-preventable diseases, and the benefits/risks of immunization.
- Use evidence-based science to enhance vaccine-preventable disease surveillance, measurement of vaccine coverage, and measurement of vaccine effectiveness.



Priorities continued

- Eliminate financial barriers for providers and consumers to facilitate access to routinely recommended vaccines.
- Create an adequate and stable supply of routinely recommended vaccines and vaccines for public health preparedness.
- Increase and improve the use of interoperable health information technology and electronic health records.
- Improve global surveillance for vaccine-preventable diseases and strengthen global health information systems to monitor vaccine coverage, effectiveness, and safety.
- Support global introduction and availability of new and under-utilized vaccines.



Implementation Plan

- Complement the National Vaccine Plan
- Develop during 2011
- Address priorities identified in the NVP
- Identify barriers to achieving priority
- Develop indicators for measuring progress
- Involve stakeholders – 10 meeting being planned with guidance from HHS, RHAs, ASTHO and NACCHO



Implementation in progress

- IOM Committee for Vaccine Prioritization
- Vaccines.gov
- “Confidence”/Vaccine hesitancy
- Public health financing/reimbursement
- Adult immunization/role of pharmacists
- Maternal Immunization
- Vaccine safety research agenda



Setting Priorities for Vaccine Development

New Vaccine Development Establishing Priorities

VOLUME I

Diseases of Importance in the United States



New Vaccine Development Establishing Priorities

VOLUME II
Diseases of Importance in Developing Countries

Has Based a Discussion by the Committee on
Immunization for Vaccine Development

Division of Health Promotion and Disease Prevention
and Division of International Health
INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE

NATIONAL ACADEMY PRESS
Washington, D.C. 2000

Vaccines for the 21st Century

A TOOL FOR DECISIONMAKING

Kathleen R. Stratton, Jane S. Durch, and Robert S. Lawrence, Editors

Committee to Study Priorities for Vaccine Development

Division of Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE

NATIONAL ACADEMY PRESS
Washington, D.C.



IOM Committee on Identifying and Prioritizing New Preventive Vaccines

- Charge: Develop an evidence-based approach and methodology for identifying and prioritizing the needs for developing new preventive vaccines of domestic and global importance.
- Considerations:
 - International and domestic priorities
 - Burden of illness and costs
 - Scientific opportunities and platform technologies
 - Stakeholder perspectives



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GATES *foundation*

ALL LIVES HAVE EQUAL VALUE

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Decade of Vaccines

Increased investment in vaccines has the potential to save 8 million lives by 2020.

Bill and Melinda Gates committed \$10 billion this decade to research, develop and deliver vaccines for the world's poorest countries. But we can't do it alone. Our investment is far exceeded by the needs of national immunization programs, implementing partners, and vaccine development efforts across the globe.

 [Read the press release](#)



Goal 3: Support Communications to enhance informed decision-making



- Launched March 31
- Single-subject consumer website addressing vaccines, VPDs, and tools to learn critical behavioral info
- Partners: HHS-wide (CDC, FDA, NIH, HRSA) with support from VA and DoD



Message Models



Organized
by
consumer
needs

Tools
featured

Content driven by
partners/consumer
news



Tools in context

BASICS

DISEASES

WHO & WHEN

GETTING VACCINATED

TRAVEL

MORE INFO

Chickenpox (Varicella)

Diphtheria

Hepatitis A

Hepatitis B

Hib (Haemophilis Influenza type b)

HPV (Human Papillomavirus)

Influenza (Flu)

Japanese Encephalitis (JE)

Measles

Meningococcal

Mumps

Pertussis (Whooping Cough)

Pneumococcal

Polio

Rabies

Rotavirus

Rubella (German Measles)

Shingles (Herpes Zoster)

Tetanus (Lockjaw)

Home > Diseases > HPV (Human Papillomavirus)

HPV

(Human Papillomavirus)

Print

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Text

Common Vaccine Names

- **Gardasil:** HPV (Human Papillomavirus) vaccine for males and females
- **Cervarix:** HPV (Human Papillomavirus) vaccine for females only

VACCINE BASICS

ABOUT HPV

TAKE ACTION

HPV vaccines are available for females and males to protect against the types of HPV (human papillomavirus) that most commonly cause health problems. The best way a person can be sure to get the most benefit from HPV vaccination is to complete all three doses before beginning sexual activity.

HPV vaccine is important because it can prevent most cases of cervical cancer in females, if it is given before a person is exposed to the virus. Protection from HPV vaccine is expected to be long-lasting. But vaccination is not a substitute for cervical cancer screening. Women should still get regular cervical cancer screening.

HPV vaccine is given as a three-dose series:

1st Dose	Now
2nd Dose	1 to 2 months after Dose 1
3rd Dose	6 months after Dose 1

Glossary of Terms

◆ denotes glossary term in text

Virus: A tiny organism that multiplies within cells and causes disease such as chickenpox, measles, mumps, rubella, pertussis and hepatitis. Viruses are not affected by antibiotics, the drugs used to kill bacteria.

[Visit the full glossary](#)
[Vaccine acronyms and abbreviations](#)

When Should You Be Vaccinated?

Choose your age group...

GO

Did You Know?

The life spans of Americans have



Tabbed format—links vaccine, disease, action



Measuring Confidence





Measuring Confidence: Consumer Confidence Survey

The Consumer Confidence Survey® reflects prevailing business conditions and likely developments for the months ahead. This monthly report details consumer attitudes and buying intentions, with data available by age, income, and region.

The Index is calculated each month on the basis of a household survey of consumers' opinions on current conditions and future expectations of the economy. Opinions on current conditions make up 40% of the index, with expectations of future conditions comprising the remaining 60%.





Each month The Conference Board surveys 5,000 U.S. households.

The survey consists of five questions that ask the respondents' opinions about the following:

- Current business conditions
- Business conditions for the next six months
- Current employment conditions
- Employment conditions for the next six months
- Total family income for the next six months



The Conference Board Consumer Confidence Index® Declines

31 May 2011

- The Conference Board ***Consumer Confidence Index***®, which had improved in April, decreased in May.
- The Consumer Confidence Index now stands at 60.8 (1985=100), down from 66.0 in April.



Vaccine Hesitancy

- May 13th brainstorming discussion with a diverse group (communications, risk communications, behavioral economics, social marketing, consumer advertising, cultural anthropology, new media) about the issue of vaccine hesitancy
- Co-organized by NVPO, CDC, Partnership for Prevention, and ASTHO
- Purpose: Hear view of those outside of the immunization community on the root causes of the issue and consider approaches to improve communications efforts around the topic of vaccine hesitancy.
- Three key meeting insights include:
 - Action now is warranted and preferable to status quo
 - An effective strategic response framework to vaccine hesitancy will be one that is comprehensive and sustained.
 - Issue requires a multi-disciplinary and multi-sector approach
- Next steps: key informant interviews and stakeholder discussions, gap analysis, development of a strategic plan and convening an advisory group to review the draft strategic framework and plan.





The NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL of MEDICINE

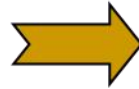
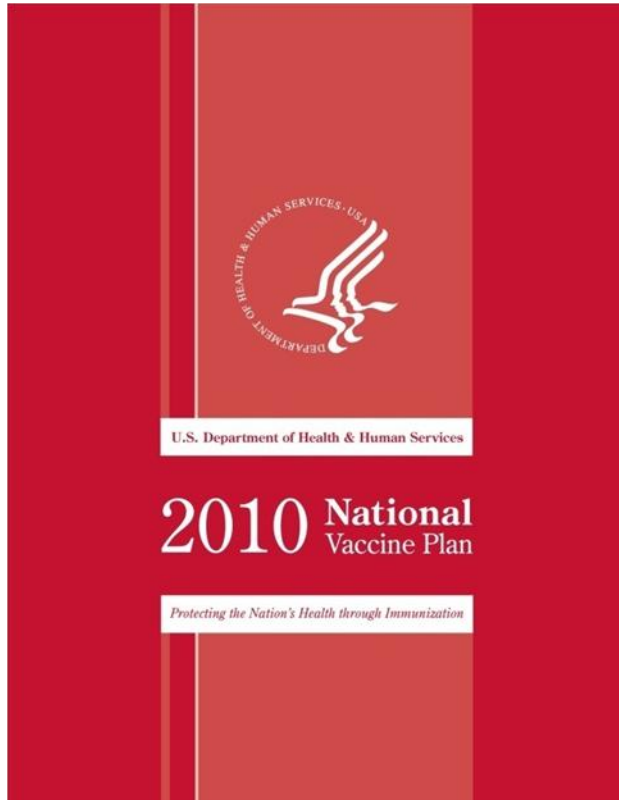
October 9, 2008

Effectiveness of Maternal Influenza Immunization in Mothers and Infants

K. Zaman, M.B., B.S., Ph.D., Eliza Roy, M.B., B.S., D.C.H., Shams E. Arifeen, M.B., B.S., Dr.P.H., Mahbubur Rahman, M.B., B.S., Ph.D., Rubhana Raqib, Ph.D., Emily Wilson, M.H.S., Saad B. Omer, M.B., B.S., Ph.D., Nigar S. Shahid, M.B., B.S., M.P.H., Robert F. Breiman, M.D., and Mark C. Steinhoff, M.D.



Implementing the National Vaccine Plan



- Defining actions
- Measuring outcomes
- Documenting progress
- Identifying barriers



Next Steps with National Vaccine Plan: Development of an Implementation Plan

Development of an Implementation Plan in 2011

- Includes stakeholder input
- Focused on 10 priorities
- Identifies barriers
- Provides indicators that will be used for measuring progress
 - Short-term (1-3 years)
 - Mid-term (4-9 years)
 - Long-term (10 years)
 - Aspirational



Planned Stakeholder Engagement Efforts in 2011

- Goal is to engage stakeholders on development of an Implementation Plan plan
- Working at both national and regional levels
- Target audiences
 - Stakeholder organizations, including cbos
 - Regional and local public health
 - Faith-based organizations



Implementation Questions for Consideration by Stakeholders

- National Vaccine Plan – Measuring Progress
 - How should we measure the overall progress in meeting the goals and objectives of the National Vaccine Plan?
 - How can progress in addressing the goals of the National Vaccine Plan (including that of the non-Fed stakeholders) best be captured and shared broadly?
- Priorities
 - What actions can partners (national, state, Tribal, local, and Territorial governments, non-profit, and private) take to address the goals and priorities in the National Vaccine Plan?
 - Are there additional priorities that should be included in the Implementation Plan?
- Barriers
 - What are the barriers to achieving these priorities?
 - What can the government and partners do to address these barriers?



National Vaccine Plan

Implementation: Role for NVAC

- Helping to ensure that recommendations are framed within the goals of National Vaccine Plan
- Annual report on progress in meeting National Vaccine Plan goals and objectives presented at NVAC meeting.
- Report will include summary of progress, identify areas where is lagging, and propose alternative approaches where needed.
- Mid-course review



Objective	Federal																
	HHS											DHS	DoD	DoJ	Dept. of State	USAID	VA
	ACF	AHRQ	ASPR (BARDA)	CDC	CMS	FDA	HRSA	IHS	NIH	NIPO	ONC						
Goal 1: Develop new and improved vaccines																	
1.1			✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓			✓			✓	✓
1.2			✓	✓		✓			✓				✓			✓	✓
1.3			✓	✓					✓				✓			✓	✓
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Goal 2: Enhance the vaccine safety system																	
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Goal 3: Support communications to enhance informed vaccine decision-making																	
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Goal 4: Ensure a stable supply of, access to and better use of recommended vaccines in the United States																	
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Goal 5: Increase global prevention of death and disease through safe and effective vaccination																	
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Objective	Non-federal									
	Health care providers	Health care system	Public and private health care plans	State, local, and tribal governments	Academia	Advocacy organizations	Philanthropic organizations	Vaccine manufacturers	UNICEF	WHO
	Goal 1: Develop new and improved vaccines									
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5.4					✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
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1.6				✓		✓			✓				✓							✓			✓				
Goal 2: Enhance the vaccine safety system																	Goal 2: Enhance the vaccine safety system										
2.1				✓		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓				✓			✓	✓						
2.2						✓							✓									✓					
2.3				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓					✓	✓	✓			✓				
2.4			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓									✓					
2.5				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓									✓					
2.6				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				✓									✓					
2.7				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓									✓					
2.8		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓			✓			✓						✓			✓		
Goal 3: Support communications to enhance informed vaccine decision-making																	Goal 3: Support communications to enhance informed vaccine decision-making										
3.1	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				
3.2	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓					✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				
3.3	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓					✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				
3.4	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓					✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				
3.5	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓					✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				
Goal 4: Ensure a stable supply of, access to and better use of recommended vaccines in the United States																	Goal 4: Ensure a stable supply of, access to and better use of recommended vaccines in the United States										
4.1			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓			✓				✓	✓	✓	✓			✓				
4.2			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓			✓			✓		✓	✓	✓			✓				
4.3				✓	✓			✓								✓			✓	✓			✓				
4.4				✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓			✓		✓		✓			✓				
4.5				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓			✓				✓			✓				
4.6			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓			✓		✓	✓	✓			✓				
4.7			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓									✓	✓	✓						
4.8	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓				✓	✓	✓					✓	✓		✓					
4.9	✓			✓									✓		✓	✓			✓	✓			✓				
Goal 5: Increase global prevention of death and disease through safe and effective vaccination																	Goal 5: Increase global prevention of death and disease through safe and effective vaccination										
5.1				✓				✓					✓		✓	✓					✓	✓		✓	✓		
5.2				✓									✓		✓	✓					✓	✓		✓	✓		
5.3				✓		✓		✓							✓	✓					✓	✓		✓	✓		
5.4				✓											✓	✓						✓	✓		✓		
5.5			✓	✓		✓									✓	✓					✓	✓		✓	✓		
5.6				✓		✓		✓					✓		✓	✓						✓	✓		✓		

The 2010 National Vaccine Plan



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http://www.hhs.gov/nvpo/vacc_plan

